

THE CHARLEROI MAIL

VOLUME XXI—NO. 80.

CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. — WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1920

TWO CENTS

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF W. C. T. U. IN CHARLEROI

Will Meet in the Christian Church on Thursday and Friday

FINE PROGRAM IS PREPARED

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington county will be held in the First Christian church, Fallowfield avenue, Charleroi on Thursday and Friday September 9 and 10.

The sessions will open Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, with devotional exercises led by Mrs. W. T. Fawcett of Eldora, followed by roll call of committees and of Unions. Mrs. W. C. Hair, of Claysville, President of the County Association, will deliver the address of welcome to the guest of honor and introduce her to the convention, and the response will be made by Mrs. Mayme G. Wetzel, of York, Pa. Following a duet by Mrs. Emma Dawson and Mrs. Albert Henderson, an L. T. L. pageant will be directed by Mrs. Allman. The afternoon session will close with reports of branch secretaries and reports of superintendents.

The evening session will convene at 8 o'clock, with devotions led by Rev. F. C. Lake, pastor of the First Christian church. A quartet will furnish music and Mrs. Mayme G. Wetzel will deliver an address, "The Dawn of a New Day." The quartet will render another selection, after which Rev. C. L. McKee will speak from the subject, "To Chase the Shadows and Bring in this New Day."

The Friday morning session will open at 9:30 o'clock, with devotions led by Mrs. Albert Porter of Claysville, which will be followed by reports from the corresponding secretary and treasurer; the roll call of unions and election of officers. Mrs. Wetzel will also address the meeting on "Helpful Hints," and Mrs. G. M. Wilson of Washington will talk on "Our Knowledge Box."

The final session will begin at 1:30 Friday afternoon, and will be opened with devotional exercises by Mrs. Anna Ballinger of Washington. Mrs. Dawson will be in charge of memorial exercises, and Mrs. Wetzel will discuss, "Why Be-long—Appeal for members." Mrs. Samuel Harris of Washington, will speak on the Ridgeview Park School of Methods; Mrs. Wright will contribute a solo, and Mrs. J. D. Jones will speak on "Americanization." The convention will close with reports from committees, unfinished business and the reading of the minutes. Delegates are expected from all of the Unions in Washington county.

Night School
Opens Sept. 13th. Courses in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and English Branches; also in instructions in the use of the Dictaphone, Mimeograph, Adding Machine and the latest Filing Systems. Douglas Business College. 80-15

Majestic Theatre Today "The Country That God Forgot"

A big smashing story of the western wastes, and of a man's love for a woman. Directed by Marshall Neilan with an all star cast
Tomorrow—"His Temporary Wife"

Safeguard For Your Funds

A Checking Account with the First National Bank assures the best safeguard for your funds—besides it is convenient, economical and business-like to pay all bills with this efficient medium.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings Accounts



The First National Bank
CHARLEROI, PA.

Routine Business Disposed of at Regular Council Meeting

A regular meeting of council was held Tuesday evening with all members present except Mr. VanVoorhis, of 50 cents a day, making their wages \$5 per day.

Oscar Rogers, carriage contractor had a complaint before council and asked permission to change the arrangement with his patrons from the lead to a monthly arrangement. Council told him they could make no change, but if any change was made with his patrons he would have to take the matter up with them personally.

The resignation of Charles VanVoorhis who has been a candidate for a number of years, was presented and laid on the table for a time. It is understood that Mr. VanVoorhis cannot give the necessary time to the duties of the office, and hence has tendered his resignation.

The street committee reported they had purchased a new team for street work from Wm. Shannon, paying \$500 in cash and trading in the old team.

Burgess Woodhead made a report for July, showing the collection of fees amounting to \$124.00.

STATE TO FURNISH A SAMPLE BALLOT

Printing of sample ballots so that county commissioners throughout Pennsylvania may have a complete though not an official ballot to guide them in making up their ballot printing for the November election, has been ordered by the secretary of the commonwealth and is now in the hands of the state printer. The new ballot will be quite large in size and will show the squares of the several parties which have national tickets in the field, and other squares and spaces and the names of all candidates for elector, state and non-partisan tickets with spaces for congressional and legislative candidates which are to go before the people at the November election. The time for withdrawal of names of candidates will expire on September 13.

ARREST ROSCOE MAN FOR CLEVELAND MURDER

Pittsburg detectives, with a Cleveland plain clothesman on Saturday were in Roscoe, and arrested Michael Nester, aged 20, wanted in Cleveland for alleged participation in the murder of a Cleveland paymaster and theft of \$2,900. Nester was taken to Cleveland. According to the Cleveland detective's story, Nester and two other men implicated in the killing were arrested, but Nester escaped from the Cleveland jail. He denied he had taken part in the slaying.

I will collect rent, positively in advance and guarantee no vacancies. Clyde B. Cope, Real Estate and Insurance, 315 McKean avenue. 21-15

Dr. Albert J. Hyde announces the opening of his dental parlors at 421 Fallowfield avenue, Charleroi, Pa. 77-15

TOURNAMENT AT THE COUNTRY CLUB

J. P. Sloan, professional the Monongahela Valley Country Club, has arranged a handicap tournament for the golf playing members of the club. The tournament will take place the latter part of September, possibly on the last Saturday, and entries for the event are now being made. The trophy will be a fine silver cup. Members of the club are now anticipating the opening of the clubhouse, which it is believed will take place about the middle of the month. All of the carpenter work is done, the painting is well under way, the stucco work on the exterior has been finished, and it is expected that the work of placing the furnishings will begin within a few days. A new wire fence is being placed around the grounds, which when completed will add materially to the appearance of the property. While a great deal of work yet remains to be done about the grounds splendid progress has been made toward the desired end of making the club and grounds an ideal place for the members.

FRICK COMPANY INCREASES WAGES

Notices were posted at 1 o'clock Saturday last at all of the H. C. Frick Coke company plants of a new wage scale effective September 1. In some instances the wages are not changed by the new scale, but where there is a change the increase amounts to practically 25 per cent. The last increase was granted to men on April 1, and affected about 37,000 men.

SUGAR BOWL CONFECTIONERY

We are making our own Ice Cream and know that it is pure and delicious. Once you try it you will eat it always. 74-15

HALL BEING TRANSFORMED FOR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT

25,000 WESTMORELAND WOMEN ARE ASSESSED

Reports from 150 districts in Westmoreland county show that 25,000 women were assessed and are eligible to vote in the November election. The respective districts are: Board from, and it is believed the number will reach 25,000 when figures from the missing districts are in. In the 182 districts of the county 47,000 men were enrolled.

ASK DAMAGES FOR DEATH OF THEIR SON

A suit to recover \$10,000 damages for the death of Jesse Small, Jr., in a reservoir belonging to the Macbeth-Evans Glass company at the Charleroi plant, has been brought against the company by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Small, parents of the boy.

Jesse Small, Jr., was employed on the night shift at the plant of the defendant company, and while swimming in the reservoir on the night of June 18, 1920, he was drowned. There were a number of boys swimming in the reservoir at the time, but young Small was drowned before they could render him assistance. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the reservoir was allowed to remain open and unprotected.

The defendant company is charged with negligence in not having a barrier erected so as to protect its minor employees from death or injury in the reservoir and in permitting them to bathe in it.

At the time of the inquest it was testified that orders had been repeatedly issued against the practice of boys bathing in this reservoir.

SKIDS ON FRESH TAR; CAR COMPLETE WRECK

Last Friday an automobile driven by J. L. Brown of Bentleyville, skidded in the fresh tar on the National Pike near the Thompson distillery in West Brownsville, went over the embankment and turned over several times before it came to a stop against a telegraph pole, upside down. Mr. Brown was slightly hurt.

Mr. Brown, who is a Bentleyville merchant, with his wife and family was coming down the hill and in pulling to one side of the road to allow a truck to pass the car was driven on to the fresh tar. Thinking there was danger of the car skidding when it was started, Mr. Brown had his family get out. As soon as the car was started, it began to slide and started turning over and over down the hill. The car was a complete wreck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Thistlewaite and daughter Helen and son Wayne of Centerville spent Sunday at the home of Loma Duvall of Speers.

Booths and Stands Being Erected for Displays by Local Exhibitors

MUSIC WILL BE A FEATURE

The auditorium at Turner Hall is being transformed preparatory to the agricultural and fashion show, which is to be held Thursday and Friday, September 9 and 10. Merchants and exhibitors began activities this morning and will be busy all day and evening in arranging for the display they are going to make. Booths are now being arranged and decorated, and it is expected everything will be in shape for the exhibit which will begin tomorrow morning.

John B. Schafer and W. M. Darby each of whom have been active in promoting the exhibit, were on hand this morning directing affairs in transforming the hall into an exhibition center, and they anticipate that every detail will have been attended to before the doors open tomorrow to the general public.

The merchants' exhibit, agricultural display, fashion show and fancy work will be held in the main auditorium, the stage being reserved for the fashion show. The booths of merchants will be found along the sides of the room, with the agricultural display in the center. Above the agricultural display will be found the fancy work. In the billiard room and dining room down stairs will also be found displays, both rooms being utilized for furniture, sewing machines and other larger displays.

From the interest aroused by the show it is anticipated that many exhibitors will be present from the country to show their lines of fruits and vegetables, while the booth committee could not accommodate the number of merchants who asked for space. As this is the first effort ever made in Charleroi to hold an exhibition of this kind, it has aroused more than the usual amount of interest, and the attendance promises to be quite large. The Board of Trade under whose auspices the exhibition is being held, have arranged to count the number of people who attend
Continued on page 8.

WAGON MINE CAR CASE SEPTEMBER 22

Questions involved in the distribution of open-top coal cars to bituminous operators not having tipplers and who load from wagons, will be brought to what the Public Service Commission hopes will be the final issue, probably on September 22. This date has been fixed for a hearing and notices will go out in a few days for the sittings to be held in Harrisburg. The local association of wagon mine operators will be represented at these hearings.

"ALARM CLOCK ANDY"

It's a typical Charles Ray picture, full of good comedy strong drama and excitement. Don't miss it.
TODAY AND TOMORROW.

COYLE THEATRE

ADULTS 22c

CHILDREN 11c

BABY RINGS



We are sure that you will take as much delight in our assortment of Baby and Children's Rings as we do. The dainty conceptions just fit for the fairy hands of children are worth a special visit of inspection. Won't you make one?

Gold and Silver Rings, plain, etched or set with Amethysts, Pearls, Garnets and other gems. 75c up.

JOHN B. SCHAFER

515 McKean Ave.

Charleroi, Pa.

School Supplies

Pencil Boxes

Crayon

Note Books

Pencils

Composition Books

Water Colors

Erasers

Chalk

Knowledge Tablets

MIGHT'S BOOK STORE

HARDING GLAD AMERICANS ARE A FREE PEOPLE

In Speech to Indiana Delegation
Republican Nominee Declares
for Security at Home.

EUROPE HAS EVEN NOW
QUIT WILSON'S LEAGUE

Yet Democratic Party Leaders Would
Have Us Bound by Original Pact
With No American Safeguards.

"STEADY AMERICA!"

"Mindful of our splendid example and renewing every obligation of association in war, I want America to be the rock of security at home, resolute in righteousness and unalterable in security and supremacy of the law."

"Let us be done with wiggling and wobbling."

"Steady America! Let us assure good fortune to all."

—Senator Warren G. Harding in address before the Indiana delegation at Marion.

Marion, O. (Special.)—Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, in a speech delivered to a delegation from Indiana which called on him here to pledge the support of Indiana Republicans, declared that twice President Wilson had an opportunity to obtain ratification of the League of Nations covenant and that he put ratification aside because he would not accept reservations designed solely to safeguard American rights. Senator Harding said:

"I greet you in a spirit of rejoicing; not a rejoicing in the narrow personal or partisan sense, not in the gratifying prospect of party triumph; not in the contemplation of abundance in the harvest fields and ripening corn fields and maturing orchards; not in the reassuring approach of stability after a period of wiggling and wobbling which magnified our uncertainty—though all of these are ample for our wide rejoicing—but I rejoice that America is still free and independent and in a position of self-reliance and holds to the right of self-determination, which are priceless possessions in the present turbulence of the world."

"Let us suppose the senate had ratified the peace treaty containing the league covenant as submitted to it by the president in July of last year, what would be the situation confronting our common country today? To my mind there is but one answer. Before this day we would have been called upon to fulfill the obligations which we had assumed under Article 10 of the league covenant, to preserve the territorial integrity of Poland 'as against external aggression.'"

Sympathy for Poland.

"I shall not now attempt to measure the boundless sympathy for the just aspirations and restored independence of Poland. Our present concern is the international situation which Poland has brought to our attention."

"The council of the League of Nations would have reasoned, and reasoned correctly, that the United States could furnish the munitions and, if necessary, the men to withstand the hordes advancing from Russia far more easily than could the exhausted nations of Europe. Moreover, inasmuch as this would be the first test of the scheme of world government which was formulated and demanded by the President, speaking for the United States, the fact of a special responsibility, resting upon our shoulders, manifestly would have been undeniable. Undoubtedly the league council, in advising upon the means by which the obligations to Poland should be fulfilled, as provided in the covenant, would have so held, and probably the conscience of America, certainly the opinion of the world, would have sustained that judgment."

"The conclusion that our country might now be confronted by such a situation, if the senate had ratified the league covenant, requires no stretch of the imagination. None can deny that it is possible. To many candid minds, as to my own, such a distressing situation will seem highly probable. Let us assume that the ratification had taken place. Let us assume, further, that the performance of the allotted task required the waging of war upon the Russian people, as, of course, it would, what would result? What would of necessity have to result? Nothing necessarily, we are glibly informed, since only the Congress can declare war, and the Congress might reject the appeal of the executive. But would the Congress do that? Could the Congress do that without staining indelibly the honor of the nation?"

Answer Is "No."

"I answer 'No,' and I say it not on my own authority alone. Back of my judgment stands the President of the United States. Upon that point there is first-hand information. In the course of the discussion which took place at the meeting of the President and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations I raised the question by stating a hypothetical case precisely analogous to that which I have depicted, and then inquired whether we might not rightfully be regarded as a perditional people if we should fail to contribute an armed force, if called upon to do so. The President first replied, as I thought somewhat evasively, that we would be our own judges as to whether we were obliged in those circumstances to act in that way or not. Pressed further, however, in response to a query concerning the assumption that the case provided for and prescribed had arisen and that the executive could exist precisely as it does exist today in Poland, the President admitted specifically that we would be untrue if we did not keep our word."

"Replying further to a question which permits I could not to have considered necessary, the President pronounced a moral obligation of course, superior to a legal obligation, and of a greater binding force."

"When, then, because of the argument that Congress, not the President, is the instance at any rate, might 'dig us out of war?' Technically, of course, it could do so. Morally, with equal certainty, it could not do so. Would it ever do so? The American people would never permit a repudiation of a debt of honor."

"Am I not right, my countrymen, in saying that we needed only the outbreak of war between Poland and Russia to make us realize at least one of the things which, in the words of Secretary Lansing, we would have brought in for but for the restraining hand of the senate, and to fetch home to us the danger of committing our country in advance to causes that we know not of?"

Not Our Purpose.

"One can have no quarrel with those who have convinced themselves that our underlying purpose in entering the great conflict was to create a league of nations. The fact remains, however, that no such intent was officially proclaimed, no intimation, nor even a suggestion to that effect appeared in the joint resolution of Congress which declared the existence of a state of war between this country and Germany. For myself I left no room for doubt of the motives which led me, to cast my vote in favor of that resolution. It so happened that I made the concluding speech upon the war resolution, from my place in the senate, on the night of April 4, 1917. These were my own words at that time:

"I want it known to the people of my state and to the nation that I am voting for war tonight for the maintenance of just American rights, which is the first essential to the preservation of the soul of this republic. 'I vote for this joint resolution to make war, not a war thrust upon us, if I could choose the language of the resolution, but a war declared in response to affronts; a war that will at least put a soul into our American life; a war not for the cause of the allies of Europe; a war not for France, beautiful as the sentiment may be in reviving at least our gratitude to the French people; not precisely a war for civilization, worthy and inspiring as that would be; but a war that speaks for the majesty of a people properly governed, who finally are brought to the crucial test where they are resolved to get together and wage a conflict for the maintenance of their rights and the preservation of the covenant inherited from their fathers.'"

"We have given to the world the spectacle of a great nation that could make war without selfish intent. We unsheathed the sword some eighteen years ago for the first time in the history of the world, in the name of humanity, and we gave proof to the world at that time of an unselfish nation. Now, whether it is the fate, or fortune, or travail of destiny, it has come to us to unsheathe the sword again, not alone for humanity's sake, through that splendid inspiration will be involved—but to unsheathe the sword against a great power in the maintenance of the rights of the republic, in the maintenance which will give to us a new guaranty of nationality. That's the great thing, and I want it known, Mr. President and senators, that this is the impelling thought with me for one, when I cast my vote."

For Same Guaranty Today.

"It is for that same guaranty of nationality that I stand today, and shall continue to stand inflexibly, so long as I shall be permitted to live. The independence of our great republic is to me a priceless and sacred inheritance. Time was when an American did not hesitate to proclaim himself a patriot. To do so now, I am well aware, is sometimes to invite the sneers of cynicism. But why should any true American not be free to say: 'I am a patriot, wholly devoted to my country, which I hold to be God's best inspiration to man for higher attainment and the promotion of the world's best civilization?'"

"But I have a special reason for making this reference today. I challenge the statement that the patriotism which holds America first comprehends either narrowness or selfishness, or as implying tacit suspicion and jealousy of other peoples."

"To assert, as some have asserted heedlessly, that those of us who honestly believe that America can best serve all mankind as America, free and untrammelled, rather than as one in a pitiable minority among many states in merged world government, lack consciousness of the rightful demands of humanity, is to utter a gross and unpardonable lie. To attribute meanness to those of us who, in the performance of our public duty, refused to participate in what we sincerely regarded as a betrayal of our own country in the interest of others, is to discredit the intelligence and discrimination of the great mass of American people who directly, by their votes, put us in our positions of trust. For myself, I yield to no man in willingness and in eagerness, to render the greatest conceivable assistance to the stricken peoples of Europe. I include all of them and speak with a genuinely sympathetic heart, whether it is to mention devastated France, or sorely tried Italy, or nobly struggling Poland, or distracted and misguided Russia, or gallant little Belgium, or pitifully deceived Austria, or the ruthless invader, Germany, which came to the supreme victory through a leadership which I should consider to be misguided leadership."

"It was with that feeling of sympathy and desire to serve, that most penetrating and with grave misgivings, as I perceived at the time, I with reservations desired to preserve our essential liberty of action. The record is made, and under the same conditions, contributed by the same alternative, I should vote now as I voted then."

Conditions Have Changed.

"But the conditions have changed. Experience has brought enlightenment. We know now that the league constituted at Versailles is utterly impotent as a preventive of wars. It is so obviously impotent that it has not even been tried. The original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration. The mature judgment of the world will be that it deserved to pass for the very simple reason that, contrary to all of the tendencies developed by the civilizing processes of the world, it rested upon the power of might, not of right."

"The assertion is made frequently that through the surrender of our nationality we might have saved the life of the covenant—that is to say, that, although twenty-eight nations could not make it function, one added to the twenty-eight would have achieved a glowing success, provided, always, that the one were America."

"This pays to America the tribute of exceptional influence, but I suggest that if the world is dependent upon our action to bring about the supreme realization, then we ought to have the say about our own freedom in participating therein. But let us consider what is meant by this reliance upon America. What can it signify if not that it is to the United States, and to the United States alone, that the other twenty-eight nations look for the bone and sinew, the money, the munitions and the men to sustain the entire organization, not as an agency of peace, but as an armed force?"

A Telling Admission.

"A few days ago a delegation of an organization which calls itself a Society for the Prevention of War appeared to the President of Great Britain to unite and use the powers of the world in defense of Poland, Armenia and the Dardanelles. The British premier replied, according to his remarks quoted by the newspapers, to the effect that, while the formation of 'an international army' would be 'an ideal solution,' it could not be accomplished because the European nations could not furnish the troops and the United States had withdrawn from co-operation—a polite and diplomatic phrase and more exactly meaning, of course, that the senate of the United States had not completed the partial obligation assumed by the President to do that very thing—that is, to 'furnish the troops.' Could a clearer indication of what would have been expected of this country as a member of the league be desired? Hardly. Some, too, think, or say they think, that this extraordinary service should be rendered. I do not agree with them, but, assuming that they are right, I venture to note that nothing stands in the way of performance. The President has only to call upon Congress to declare war, and to confer upon him specific authority to raise armies for the protection of the powers which, though recently associated with, are still foreign to our own republic."

"It is reasonably safe to assume, however, that the President will not pursue this course. Fortunately, he is under no 'compelling moral obligation' under the league to do so. His recent unhappy experience, moreover, in asking Congress to send American troops to police Armenia would hardly encourage repetition of a request already courteously but quite firmly declined by the Congress. What, then, in the circumstances, would be the answer of the British premier himself? In his own words, addressing a meeting of the Coalition Liberals on August 12 last, according to the press reports, he said:

"When the terrible question of peace or war has to be decided, our first duty as a government is to the people, who trust us not to commit their treasure to any unjustifiable adventure. Nothing but the most imperative call of national honor, national safety and national freedom can justify war. Before this country is committed to it, even in the most limited form, we must be satisfied that these are in peril."

"I quote these telling words, my countrymen, with the utmost satisfaction, because with one amendment they express to a nicety my own position. I take for granted that the prime minister meant to include in 'treasure' the greatest treasure of all, but, for myself, I should leave nothing to be inferred. Foremost and above all else to be safeguarded by those of us who hold the trust of the people, it goes without saying, but cannot be too often repeated, is the manhood of the nation."

Will Not Misuse Power.

"Now, it may appear to you that I have been speaking chiefly in the negative. I make the admission. What is more, I might continue to do so almost indefinitely without disadvantage to our cause. So many things have been done by the present administration that to proceed on a negative basis would be to proceed on a negative basis."

induce me to do, that I cannot even attempt to recount them. I may remark casually, however, that if I should be, as I fully expect to be, elected President of this just and honorable republic, I will not empower an assistant secretary of the navy to draft a constitution for helpless neighbors in the West Indies and jam it down their throats at the point of bayonets borne by United States marines. We have a higher service for our gallant marines than that. Nor will I misuse the power of the executive to cover with a veil of secrecy repeated acts of unwarranted interference in domestic affairs of the little republics of the western hemisphere, such as in the past few years have not only made enemies of those who should be our friends, but have rightfully discredited our country as their trusted neighbor."

Will Submit to No Wrong.

"On the other hand, I will not or shall not, as you prefer, submit to any wrong against any American citizen, with respect to either his life or his property, by any government. This statement is made in all solemnity, with enmity for none and friendship for all. If it particularly applies to Mexico, the application has been directed by the robbery and murder of hundreds of our own people in that unhappy country who were lawfully there and were entitled to protection. One must admit that these outrages upon Americans are largely the consequences of the wiggling and wobbling, the supine waiting of our own government, though the admission neither helps the hurt, nor gives the hope of security for the future while the present administration remains in power, or when one in 'complete accord' succeeds it."

"This admonition is not directed exclusively toward our next door neighbor to whom we would gladly hold forth a helping hand, and whom primarily, certainly in preference to far off peoples in Europe, Asia and Africa, it is our manifest duty to serve with a whole heart and generous tolerance. It is intended for a plain notice to every government on the face of the earth that the entire resources of this nation are pledged to maintain the sacredness of American lives and the just protection of American properties."

Line of Demarcation Plain.

"The line of demarcation between our attitude and that of our political opponents is perfectly plain. The president has made his position clear by his acts no less than by his words. Twice there came to him an opportunity to obtain ratification at the hands of the senate and twice he put the opportunity aside, because he would not accept reservations designed solely to safeguard American rights. He still holds Article 10 to be the heart of the covenant. So does the Democratic platform. So does the Democratic nominee. To assume that the nominee would accept the reservations rejected by the President and denounced by the party platform is to impugn his integrity. To insinuate, as those who in proclaiming themselves for the Democratic candidate and 'the league with reservations' do insinuate that he would pursue such a course in seeking ratification is not to pay him a compliment, but rather to challenge his sincerity."

"For myself I do not question for a moment the truth of what the Democratic nominee says on this subject. He has flatly said he is 'in favor of going in' on the basis announced by the President. I am not. That is the whole difference between us, but it is a most vital one, because it involves the disparity between a world court of justice supplemented by a world association for conference, on the one hand, and the council of the league, on the other."

The Difference.

"The difference between a court of international justice and the council created by the league covenant is simple but profound."

"The one is a judicial tribunal to be governed by fixed and definite principles of law administered without passion or prejudice. The other is an association of diplomats and politicians whose determinations are sure to be influenced by considerations of expediency and national selfishness."

"I do not mean to say, nor do I mean to permit any such construction, that I would decline to co-operate with other nations in an honest endeavor to prevent wars. Nobody living would take that position. The only question is one of method or of practicability within the bounds prescribed by fundamental principles."

"There are distinctly two types of international relationship. One is an offensive and defensive alliance of great powers, like that created at Versailles, to impose their will upon the helpless peoples of the world. Frankly, I am opposed to such a scheme as that, and I speak knowingly when I say that the associated powers, with whom we fought the war, were reluctant to accept such a proposition."

"I am opposed to the very thought of our republic becoming a party to so great an outrage upon other peoples, who have as good a right to seek their political freedom as we had in 1776 and have the same right to developing eminence under the inspiration of nationality as we held for ourselves."

The Other Type.

"The other type is a society of free nations, or an association of free nations, or a league of free nations, animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an association I favor with all my heart, and I

would make no fine distinction as to whom credit is due."

"This is proposing no new thing. This country is already a member of such a society—The Hague tribunal, which, unlike the league of Versailles, is still functioning, and within a few weeks will resume its committee sessions under the chairmanship of an American representative."

"In that body we have the framework of a really effective instrumentality of enduring peace. The fact that the tribunal did not prevent the great war is, of course, manifest, but the cause of the failure is no less apparent. Germany, already secretly determined upon a ruthless invasion, was able to prevent the adoption of measures which might have proved effectual. The condition now is wholly different. Not only Germany, but the entire world has profited to the extent of an awful object lesson, the impression of which cannot be erased from the human mind for generations to come. The horrors of war and the eagerness for peace have become universal. What once seemed at The Hague to be a mere academic discussion has become a positive, outstanding need of facing terrifying actualities. This makes vastly easier the task of so strengthening The Hague tribunal as to render its just decrees either acceptable or enforceable. It is not uncommon for the advocates of the league of Versailles to contrast unfavorably The Hague tribunal upon the ground that the tribunal 'lacks teeth.'"

Let's Install the Teeth.

"Very well, then, let's put teeth into it. If, in the failed league of Versailles, there can be found machinery which the tribunal can use properly and advantageously, by all means let it be appropriated. I would even go further. I would take and combine all that is good and excrete all that is bad from both organizations. This statement is broad enough to include the suggestion that if the league, which has heretofore riveted our considerations and apprehensions, has been so enervated and intervened into the peace of Europe, that its good must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that continent, then it can be amended or revised so that we may still have a remnant of world aspirations in 1918 build into the world's highest conception of helpful co-operation in the ultimate realization."

"I believe humanity would welcome the creation of an international association for conference and a world court whose verdicts upon justifiable questions, this country in common with all nations would be both willing and able to uphold. The decision of such a court or the recommendations of such a conference could be accepted without sacrificing on our part or asking any other power to sacrifice one iota of its nationality. 'The Democratic nominee has spoken about American abandoning her associates in war and deserting the allied nations in establishing the league of Versailles. I do not think it longer necessary to challenge that statement or pass further opinion upon the unfortunate league. It has already been abandoned by Europe, which had gone so far as to accept it by formal agreement in treaty. On this subject, we are fully informed at first hand. Only the other day the British premier said unreservedly that the essential co-operation of America might involve 'some change, at any rate, in the form of the covenant,' and he added, with characteristic outspokenness, 'it is quite possible it might be a change for the better.'"

"Listen, further, to the wise and far-seeing, former British ambassador, who was not permitted to present his credentials to our executive."

On Our Own Terms.

"As long as," said Viscount Grey, hardly a month ago, "as long as the richest, most powerful, the greatest, both for population and territory, of the civilized countries of the world stands outside the league, the league will be unable to fulfill its destiny. To put it in quite plain terms, the Americans must be told that if they will only join the league they can practically name their own terms." Undoubtedly that is the fact. I ask: Is there any good reason why we should not avail ourselves of this privilege? I do not mean in any arrogant or selfish way, but simply as a matter of fairness and right to our own people. Surely it is becoming, and a duty as well, to safeguard our own people, since it is we who are the main contributors, while asking nothing for ourselves except to participate in a contribution to the promotion of world peace."

A Valued Suggestion.

"Viscount Grey continues: 'The Americans should be intrusted with the task of drafting a reconstruction scheme.' Then he suggests further that 'a committee of the senate—we must never forget the senate's rights and duties in regard to foreign affairs being re-enforced by the members of the house of representatives, and also by nominees of the President, and Supreme Court—could draw up suggestions for the reconstruction of the league, which would be consonant with the feeling of not one, but of all parties in America.'"

"Frankly, I value that suggestion very highly, because it is proffered obviously in a helpful and friendly spirit and reveals an important Old World opinion on the necessity of amendment, revision or reconstruction. It comprehends substantially what I would propose to do if elected president. I do not mean precisely that. It would be clearly unwise to undertake specific suggestions or to attempt to use upon suggestions now. What is in my mind is the wisdom of calling a conference—the ablest and most experienced minds of this country from whatever walks of life they

STRIKING PHRASES FROM HARDING'S PEACE LEAGUE ADDRESS.

"I rejoice that America is still free and independent and in a position of self-reliance and holds to the right of self-determination."

"Time was when an American did not hesitate to proclaim himself a patriot. To do so now, I am well aware, is sometimes to invite the sneers of cynicism."

"We needed only the outbreak of the war between Poland and Russia to make us realize at least one of the things which, in the words of Secretary Lansing, we would have been 'let in for,' but for the restraining hand of the senate."

"We knew now that the league constituted at Versailles is utterly impotent as a preventive of wars. It is so obviously impotent that it has not even been tried. It could not survive a single test. The original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration. The mature judgment of the world will be that it deserved to pass."

may be derived and without regard to party affiliation, to formulate a definite, practical plan along the lines already indicated for the consideration of the controlling foreign powers."

"The objection, strongly uttered in some quarters, that this course would involve the reconvening of the entire convention may be regarded as a very slight one. The acceptance of our proposals by the few principal nations would undoubtedly be followed promptly by the acceptance on the part of the minor members of the alliance."

"There would be no material delay. One can not disregard the leadership or have any doubt about the influence of the principal allied and associated powers. Insofar as I could do so, without disregarding the proprieties, I should give very earnest and practically undivided attention to this very vital subject from the day of my election and I should ask others to do likewise as a matter of public and patriotic duty. Indeed, I should hope to have behind me, after the decision on the national referendum we are soon to have, a country wholly united in earnest endeavor to achieve a true solution of this problem upon which the future civilization so largely depends."

Already Announced.

"I have already announced that I shall urge prompt passage of the resolution, vetoed by the president, declaring at an end the preposterous condition of technical war when we are actually at peace. Simultaneously, I shall naturally advise the resumption by the Congress of its exceptional powers, which have been vested by war legislation in the executive. I have no expectation whatever of finding it necessary or advisable to negotiate a separate peace with Germany."

"In view of the simple fact that the allied powers with whom we were associated in the war have already formally concluded their peace, the passage of the peace resolution by congress would merely give formal recognition to an obvious fact."

Our Unselfishness Emphasized.

"Let us take stock for a moment of America in the world, age, and of America at home. The end of the war found our unselfishness emphasized to all mankind, and the garlands of world leadership were bestowed from every direction. We had only to follow the path of America, rejoicing in the inheritance which led to our eminence, to rivet the gaze of all peoples upon our standards of national righteousness and our conception of international justice. Moreover, the world was ready to give us its confidence. It was the beckoning opportunity of the centuries, not for the glorification of the new world republic, but for America to hold every outpost of advancing civilization and invite all nations to join the further advance to heights dreamed of, but never approached before. But force of example was flung aside for force of armed alliance. We neglected our readjustments and restorations at home, and the cruel sacrifice of millions of lives and billions of treasure left us and the world groping in uncertainty and anxiety instead of revealing us in the sunlight of a new day, with lines formed, ready for the onward march of peace and all its triumphs."

Let's Resume Our Place.

"Mindful of our splendid example and renewing every obligation of association in war, I want America to be the rock of security at home, resolute in righteousness and unalterable in security and supremacy of the law. Let us be done with wiggling and wobbling. Steady, America! Let us assure good fortune to all. We may maintain our eminence as a great people at home and resume our high place in the estimate of the world. Our moral leadership was lost when 'Ambition' sought to superimpose a reactionary theory of discredited autocracy upon the progressive principle of living, glowing democracy. My chief aspiration, my countrymen, if clothed with power, will be to regain that lost leadership not for myself, not even for my party, though honoring and trusting it as I do, but for my country, the country that I love from the bottom of my heart and with every fiber of my being above all else in the world."

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Beginning Sunday, September 12, everyone who buys The Sunday Gazette Times will receive FREE one of the most interesting novels of the day. Each novel is by a well known popular writer and will be printed complete in a special section by itself, in large, clear, easy-to-read type and in convenient size to handle.

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THE WORDS RESENTED

Refusal to join the league of nations involves no moral lapse, declares the Republican Publicity Association, through its President, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., in the following statement issued today:

"Mr. Robert Donald, Chairman of the Empire Press Union of Great Britain in an address at Halifax, Nova Scotia, spoke of the 'moral lapse' of the United States in failing to become a member of the League of Nations. Commenting upon this the New York Times (Dem.) says that: 'We do not resent the words he saw fit to use half so much as we regret having deserved them.' The New York Times speaks for itself and for the Democratic Administration—not for the American people. The American people do not resent the words and do not acknowledge that the United States deserves them."

"The refusal to join the League of Nations involves no moral lapse whatever. It was a violation of neither a moral nor a legal obligation. The refusal was expressed in strict accordance with our Constitution and our practices, and Great Britain and her representatives had both formally and informally advanced notice that the United States would not commit itself to the League of Nations' covenant."

"For more than 140 years Great Britain had known that the Constitution of the United States provides that a treaty can not be made binding upon the United States until it is ratified by approving votes of a two-thirds majority of the United States Senate. But Great Britain was not required to wait until a vote had been taken in order to be informed exactly where the United States Senate stood upon this important question. On March 4, 1919, thirty-nine Republican Senators joined in signing a resolution declaring that the Senate could not ratify the League of Nations' covenant but asserting the desire of the Senate that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament the particular form of which agreement should be taken up for consideration and determination after peace had been declared, which peace the Senate argued should be negotiated without delay."

"The United States has never been guilty of a moral lapse, the New York Times to the contrary notwithstanding. The United States has fulfilled every legal and moral obligation that it has ever assumed either expressly or by inference. It has done more than that: it has dealt generously with every nation with which it has had any negotiations. The American people have been the most liberal voluntary contributors to the relief of every people suffering the misfortunes of natural catastrophe such as earthquakes and volcanoes, or from pestilence or famine. The United States refused to take an indemnity from China it gave Cuba her freedom under a stable form of government, and is making every effort to place the Philippines in position to become an independent nation with assurance of peace and prosperity."

"Although the United States may have been slow in coming to the aid of the allied nations during the European war, due to the fact that the lead of the nation was too proud to fight and believed in a watchful waiting policy, yet when the American people had once entered the conflict there was no limit to their willingness to make sacrifices in order to win. Out of the victory the American people ask nothing for themselves. All they desire is to be allowed to continue their traditional policy of avoiding entanglements with European affairs and to be free to decide as each international question may arise what their course shall be. The American people refuse to be bound by an agreement which would make them subordinate to a super-state in which the United States would have a very minor voice notwithstanding they would be

expected to bear the greater portion of the burden of conducting the work of the League.

"If the New York Times, the Democratic Administration, and the Democratic candidate desire to go before the country upon the assertion that the United States has been guilty of a 'moral lapse' the issue is one the Republicans will not evade."

ROOSEVELT'S SPIRIT

At a time when "spirit communism" is so much discussed and when so many books and articles are written about Theodore Roosevelt, it was perhaps inevitable that the popular subject should receive attention even beyond the confines of the material universe. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the "American Metaphysical Association of Sioux City" has published a volume entitled "Post-Mortem Opinions by Theodore Roosevelt," written down by Augusta Erwin, under the influence of her spirit control.

The said Augusta Erwin reports the spirit of Theodore Roosevelt as saying, among other unexpected things, "I want to thank the sincere friends who wait for my departure from amongst their midst." Reading of intelligence will promptly agree with the Kansas City Star that this one sentence is sufficient proof that the alleged spirit of Roosevelt is a fake. Though Theodore Roosevelt's literary style may not always have been up to the level of that of Woodrow Wilson, for example, he nevertheless could not possibly have written or even spoken as quoted above. Once more the question is suggested and calls for an answer: Why is the spirit of the great departed always descend to both the intellectual and grammatical level of the "mediums" who get them on the spiritual telephone?

CUMMINS RECOVERING

Members of Congress of both political parties have been extremely anxious to learn of the illness of Senator Cummins, of Iowa. During the past year—more than a year, in fact—Cummins has worked hard on the most difficult problem before Congress, the framing of a law for the return of the railroads to their private owners. He was a pioneer in legislation for the regulation of roads in order to prevent excessive rates, discrimination, rebates, etc. He was looked upon by some as an enemy of railroad corporations, though he was in fact merely endeavoring to protect the public. His bill, passed by the recent session of Congress, will enable the roads to come more on a working basis, for the "scrambling" to which they are subjected by the government will also serve the public welfare by aiding to restore a service that will handle crops with a minimum of loss. Recent reports indicate that Senator Cummins is steadily regaining his health.

GETTING OUT OF GOVERNMENT OPERATION.

The severance of the Federal Government from the control of rail and transportation came the "first of March" under the terms of Esch-Cummins railroad act passed by the Republican Congress. The separation of the Government from the operation of our merchant marine is now well under way, in accordance with the terms of the Jones merchant marine act, also passed by the Republican Congress. Advertisements are being by the Shipping Board for the sale of its steel ships on a basis that should make them attractive to private operators. Ten per cent of the cost is demanded in cash, five per cent every six months until 30 per cent has been paid, and the balance of 70 per cent in semi-annual installments over a period of ten years. Other features provide for the transfer of title under mortgage when 50 per cent of purchase price has been paid, and the payment of dividends from revenues to the amount of 15 per cent of the paid-up installments.

Uncle Sam's airplanes were more than a month in travelling from Minnesota, N. Y., to Nome, Alaska, but there was much stopping for scientific investigation of the country and the actual flying was done in 55 hours or not quite two and a third days. One wonders how the airplanes could so often "light" and take a ground running start again in wild, forest-covered country. One wonders also if there is not some mistake in the announced figures for distance in 55 hours.

Every traveling salesman dreams of a time when he will be wealthy enough to build a hotel that will be right.

The man who "has more money than he knows what to do with," always seems to know what to do with

TANK EXPLODES AND CHILD FATALLY BURNED

John White, aged 6 years, was fatally burned and his father, Roy White, seriously so when the gasoline tank of an automobile exploded Sunday evening. A Ford machine, garage and a coal house were consumed by flames, but other buildings were saved by the California fire department. Seemingly in the path of the explosion, with the boy's clothing saturated with gasoline, they were set on fire. The father was painfully but not seriously burned in trying to save the life of his boy. Blankets were used in smothering the flames, but the boy was terribly burned and he died a few hours later in the Brownsville hospital.

The father had been soldering the gasoline tank of the car to stop a leak. While the metal was warm he poured in a supply of gasoline into the tank. Noticing that it was apparently too hot he threw a bucket of cold water on the metal to cool it and the explosion occurred.

HUNTING FOR DOGS; FOUND WHISKY STILL

James G. Fox, a field agent of the State Department of Agriculture in charge of the enforcement of the law against the sale of whisky, is still in full operation near Asheville, this country, in selling a report. Mr. Fox has been engaged in an effort to reduce the number of unlicensed dogs in Washington county, the big sheep-raising county of the state, and while looking up a dog he found a bottle of whisky in a barn. He was then arrested by the local authorities and taken to the county jail. The whisky was found in a bottle which was labeled "The Dog's Head" and was said to be a very fine whisky. Mr. Fox is now being held in the jail pending further investigation.

ROADS FINISHED THIS WEEK

Between Indiana and Monmouth, Ind., the latter part of this week or not later than early in the following week. The road has been finished for two weeks, and it will only take a few days more to harden the cement sufficiently so that heavy traffic can pass over it. When it is opened it will be quite a relief to truck drivers and automobile owners, who have been compelled all summer to use the detour around the hills by way of the ridge road.

264 WOMEN REGISTER TO VOTE IN BELL VERNON

A total of 263 women registered in Belle Vernon last week, and will be eligible to vote at the forthcoming election. Of this total number 153 gave the Republican party as their preference, 15 Democrats, 10 Prohibitionists, five Socialists and 57 expressed no party affiliation.

Mrs. E. W. Biddle, a Philadelphia suffrage worker is quoted: "I think we shall find as many differences among women in the use they make of their privilege of the ballot as we do among the men." Only those who shut their minds to the teachings of human experience ever expected anything else.

Divorce Notice

In the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, Pa., Ida Carlton vs. Robert Carlton subpoena sur libel divorce. No. 218 May Term, 1920.

Notice To Respondent

To Robert Carlton, respondent in the above mentioned case: You are hereby notified in pursuance of the Order of Court of Common Pleas of said County of Washington, to be and appear in the said Court on the 2nd Monday of Nov. next, being the 8th day of the month, to answer the petition of libel hereto preferred by the libellant Ida Carlton your wife and show cause if any you have, why the said Ida Carlton should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you agreeably to the Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided. Hereof fail not under the penalty of having said petition heard and a decree of divorce granted in your absence.

Alexander B. Gray, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office:
Aug. 30th, 1920
J. R. Irwin Knox, Atty.
Sept. 1, 8, 15 and 22

LAYETTE CITY BANK BACK TO SLOW TIME

The officials of the Fayette City National Bank turned their clock back one hour on Monday morning, August 30, thereby returning to old time as used before the daylight saving-time went into effect last spring. The inconvenience experienced by the patrons of the bank, sometimes of an annoying nature, caused the bank officials to decide on the change. The daylight saving time will change on the last Sunday of September.

HAD CAMOUFLAGE DOWN FINE

Youth's Many and Varied Reasons for Getting Out of Task of Polishing His Shoes.

"No, mother, it isn't that I'm lazy that I don't want to polish my shoes," said Young Nick, the boy Machiavelli, "I'm just tryin' to be economical and help you an' dad save money. If I wuz to polish my shoes I'd show up my ole stockings so's I'd hafter put on clean ones an' I'd hafter brush my clothes."

"An' you know, mother, I gotter lot of bad spots in my pants an' on my coat, and if I brushed 'em the spots would stand out so's you'd jist hafter buy me a new suit."

"I been studyin' camouflage, mother, nice neutral tint that nobody scarcely notices—except you, mother, and you get too close. But jist as I am, mother, I'm not hardly visible to the naked eye at all, and it's awful convenient."

"Besides, it saves money, you see, as I been tellin' you. No'm, I don't dast wash my face and hands too hard, because they'd be so bright an' shiny they'd call attention to my grease spots."

"Yes'm, I'll clean all up, if you say so, of course, but I don't think you oughter discourage me when I'm tryin' to help you save money. Besides, there's Bill callin' me now, an' if I wuz to clean up I'd go right out and get dirty again. Yes'm, I promise. When I come in I will. Aw, Bill, I'm comin'!"—Chicago News.

Rats Overrun English Town.

Millions of rats are overrunning Abertillery (Monmouth), England, and neighborhood. While the congregation was leaving a Baptist church in Tillery street on a recent Sunday an army of rats ran among them. One woman collapsed. All means have been used, but the rats have not only survived, but also thrived. The medical officer of health, Dr. Baillie Smith, says the rats are of two kinds—brown and black. The black rats, as a rule, keep to the sewers, but the brown rats climb anything—telegraph poles and rain and gas pipes. They swarm everywhere. It was suggested to the Abertillery district council that expert rat destroyers should be employed, but local staff having stated that they could do better than the experts, the matter has been left to them with discretionary power to call to help if necessary.

Play Ground in Tiers.

The first municipal play ground of Czechoslovakia, in Prague, occupies a high hill which is terraced off supplying space at the top for tennis courts, and ball grounds; on a lower terrace a pavilion, band stand and open-air theater, on a still lower tier a running track, and further down the children's grounds, with sand pile, wading pool and swings. In this latter section there are pavilions where mothers can sit and rest, or sew as they watch the children. This first play ground for children is a co-operative effort of the Czech government and the American "C" which will eventually be entirely under government management. At present the city has supplied the place, the T. M. C. A. is paying for the equipment and the T. W. C. A. has given the leadership. Charts for smaller play places for other parts of the city are being prepared.

Artificial Silk Improved.

A new process has been developed whereby the same raw material (wood cellulose) is converted into an imitation silk which, when woven into cloth, has remarkable brilliancy and durability, with a "feel" like that of real silk. It is waterproof and no more inflammable than natural silk. The new process silk can be drawn into much finer threads than those of ordinary artificial silk, and is said to be particularly remarkable for the quality of the velvets made from it.

Its Nature.

"Isn't it too bad this dispute they're having with Germany over coal?" "Yes, it is a burning shame."

PECULIAR DISEASE VISITS PRICEDALE

A disease that is baffling the physicians has caused the death of 12 children at Pricedale and vicinity within the past two weeks. The disease attacks the bowels and acts something like cholera, but is not pronounced to be that malady.

Piano Tuning

Scientifically tuning by a professional musician and tuner, 1999, has been tuned in last two years. Every piano thoroughly cleaned. Phone 527. S. L. Cover
Member of A. F. of M.
69-16-p

JITNEY TO OUST RICKSHAW

March of Progress in Japan Means End of Vehicle So Dear to Heart of Tourist.

That familiar ancient relic, rickshaw, a slender carriage drawn by man-power, seems now on way to its deathbed, to the great wail of curious tourists. The existing narrow and bad roads alone are keeping up its life. Whether for good or for ill, the growing severity of the world-wide struggle for existence has been compelling the reluctant Nipponese to forsake many of the antiquated things and institutions that had long been dear to their hearts. Esthetically disposed men like Lafcadio Hearn would have Japan remain forever "picturesque" and curse the skyscrapers and factory chimneys; but a nation, like an individual, must live, and live decently too. Present age is no doubt an age of machinery; and no man-power can cope with the general tide of the world, and hence the mechanization of almost everything. Neither can man-power pretend to rival with mechanical force—it must give way to a roller, an automobile, and a cinema. And rickshaw now must give way to jitney. It had its day. But the rickshaw men do not think so. They have the love and respect of their trade. When lately the city of Yokohama granted a license to a big jitney bus company, the rickshaw men attempted a desperate effort to smother the project at the outset, but it proved in vain. And numerous baby-motor cars, allowing two passengers, will soon be speedily carrying people around at the rate of 25 sen per mile.—East and West News.

CRETE ONCE A GREAT POWER

Mistress of the Sea When King Minos Ruled—Remarkable Laws Under Which People Lived.

Minos, king of Crete, exercised a prepotent power on the sea; he drove out the barbarous Carians from the Cyclades, and exterminated piracy which among the Greeks had been openly professed; he kept the people of the coasts in awe of him, and at the same time forced them to pay him tribute.

Crete was advantageously situated to become mistress of the sea, but at length a confederacy arose which put an end to her dominion. Minos wished to render the Cretans mild and gentle in their manners. To attain this object he allowed free indulgence. Plato says to licentious excess, even of the most flagitious kind, hoping that the refinements of gallantry would mitigate the native ferocity of his subjects.

As individuals the Cretans possessed eminent skill in military affairs, while the laws which they adopted prevented the state from undertaking any great enterprise abroad. They elected ten ephors, or regulators, to govern in peace and war, and when the period of their office was completed they remained members of the legislature. The judges were all men of advanced age, and young men were never allowed to propose a change in the law, and all proposals were made in the senate and secretly. Slaves tilled the soil, and the citizens ate together in public companies, while the country was divided into twelve portions for agriculture and business.

Charge for Fuse Replacement.

It has been the general custom among the electric companies of this country to make free replacement of the fuses which are blown out from time to time but there is now a general tendency among these corporations to make a charge for this service. It is necessary to have men ready at all hours, especially at night, to answer calls so that the service may be restored with the least possible delay and the expense of this has been found to be a burden which it is now proposed to relieve themselves of by making a charge. Some companies which hesitate to take this step are urging their patrons to lay in a supply of fuses which are sold by the company at cost and in case of a blow-out they can make the renewal themselves.—Exchange.

It is an unusual thing to see a mother and all of her children attending school together, but such is the spectacle which may be witnessed at the summer term of the Eastern Kentucky state normal school at Richmond, Ky. This family of students, consisting of mother, two sons and two daughters, hail from Barboursville, Ky. The mother, Mrs. E. P. Gray, is the wife of one of the best-known chautauqua entertainers, who is now in the west on the platform. She brought her children to the school to take the course and, indeed, after reaching the institution, to engage in study herself and will take a course along with her four children.

I am informed that the town clock of Beverly is not quite suited to the three pigeons who recently perched on the hour hand, or else the birds did not like the daylight saving idea. However, they perched in their "timely" position long enough to set the clock back one-half hour.—Boston Post.

Adaptability.

"Of course, you are in favor of votes for women." "Of course," answered Senator Sorghum. "A man who hopes to hold his own in politics must do his best to be in favor of anything that anybody wants."

STRONG EVIDENCE

the Statement of This Charleroi Woman.

Backache is often kidney ache; A common warning of serious kidney ills.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine"—Don't delay—use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Profit by the experience of Mrs. S. Humphries, 109 Followsfield Ave. She says: "I can certainly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills from my experience with them for they did me a great deal of good. I was all in with backaches and dizzy spells. My head ached all the time and my back pained so when I tried to straighten up, I could hardly move. My kidneys were weak, too. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me entirely."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—made by Dr. J. C. Doan, Kenosha, Wis.

Divorce Notice

In the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, Pa., Olivia May Brown vs. John Nathaniel Brown subpoena sur libel for divorce. No. 217, August Term, 1920.

Notice To Respondent

To John Nathaniel Brown, respondent in the above mentioned case: You are hereby notified in pursuance of the Order of Court of Common Pleas of said County of Washington, to be and appear in the said Court on the 2nd Monday of November, next, being the 8th day of the month, to answer the petition of libel hereto preferred by the libellant Olivia May Brown your wife and show cause if any you have, why the said Olivia May Brown should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Hereof fail not under the penalty of having said petition heard and a decree of divorce granted in your absence.

Alexander B. Gray, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office:

August 30th, 1920.
Robert T. Burnside, Atty.
Sept. 1-8-15-22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF PRISCILLA GREENWOOD, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to Elia L. Greenwood, Administrator.

Charleroi, Pa.

David M. McCloskey, Atty.

Charleroi, Pa.

Aug. 25- Sept. 1-8-15-22-29.

Notice.

Having bought the business of John Ayles at 723 McKean avenue, all persons having any debts against it will please present them before September 9, 1920. Geo. Stablein.

Aug. 18-21-25-28-1-4-8

Bell Phone 9087, California, Mrs. F. F. Lindberg, manicuring, shampoo and facial massage. Make appointments. Will call at your home. 21-1

Sure Relief



BELL'S HOT WATER SURE RELIEF FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL'S Hot water Sure Relief

FOR INDIGESTION

PICNIC

BY

The Dunlevy Band

AT

Moran's Farm

Sunday, Sept. 12

Good Things to Eat

Good Music

Take Pgh. Street Rail-

way cars and get off

at O'Neils stop

Advertise your wants in the Classified Column of the Mail

PLACING CROWN ON PAGODA

Solemn Ceremony at Mandalay That Attracted Crowds of the Devout Followers of Buddha.

A curious festival was held in Mandalay, the chief town of Burma. A new pagoda dedicated to the Buddhist religion was to be completed by the placing of a huge crown or thi upon its summit, more than 200 feet above the ground.

To witness the ceremony came Buddhists from Indo-China, from the Himalayas, from Laos and Siam. Warriors from Katschin, Siamers from Mot and people from all places made a medley of languages like that at Babel.

On a street corner would be seen a barber pulling a customer's tooth. On another corner a Mohammedan wine dealer sold eager patrons to the Buddhists who plausibly set their feet at very modern booths one could buy beer, cream, soda or tea. Making the scene a gorgeous spectacle and the crowd, which was the center of it.

Every pagoda has at its summit a thi, or cap, the placing of which is of two or three days. The ceremony is to be raised weighed several hundred pounds and consisted of a globe of gold and crown and a great spire above it.

To get it to the top an inclined plane of bamboo scaffolding like a huge toboggan slide had been built, and was decorated with silk flags and umbrellas. Up the inclined plane the heavy cap was slowly pulled. Six days were required for the ascent and a seventh to fasten it in place.

WORK OF SPONGE GATHERERS

Divers Go to Great Depths to Collect Them From the Rocks to Which They Are Fixed.

Sponges are of many qualities, but the most highly prized is that of Syria, with a cuplike shape and a yellowish pale color, which is found in a number of varieties.

The large sponge fisheries are situated along the seashores of Greece, Syria and of certain parts of the Adriatic, as well as along the Tripoli and Tunisian seashores. The fishing of sponges is effected by divers who are let down from a boat to depths of 10, 20 and sometimes 25 meters, and pull the sponges from the rocks to which they are fixed. Some sponge fishermen use a long trident, but this system is fortunately falling into disuse, since it spoils the sponges. In better-equipped fishing grounds the gathering of sponges is effected by divers provided with diving bells or dressed in cork jackets.

Upon being gathered the sponges are squeezed, beaten and washed in order to rid them of their black coating and soft substance which gives them a very characteristic chlorine odor. When they begin to whiten they are subjected to a frequently renewed solution of sulphuric acid.

Why Go to College?

I know a young Yale graduate in Philadelphia who is now convinced that a college education is a bar to wealth. "Grard" writes in the Philadelphia Press.

He is a clever electrician and got a job after leaving Yale which paid him \$30 a week. In his new place he came in contact with an uneducated foreman who tried to persuade the college lad to "turn a day laborer and join the union."

He was assured that in a fortnight he could get \$60 a week.

The young son of Eli stuck to his electrical job and when wiring a building in Philadelphia a boss painter told him he could get double the \$30 a week he was then getting if he took up the paint brush.

Do you wonder that this youth who holds his Yale sheepskin is puzzled in figuring out just how a college education pays him?

The imperial war museum at the Crystal Palace in London has been almost entirely deserted. There is a lot to be seen under the great glass roof, but few persons are sufficiently interested to make a visit. The long avenues of armaments are seldom visited. Among 200 or 300 visitors on one day there were only two private soldiers. Their opinion was: "It is mournful, gloomy and depressing." A Daily Mail representative who made a tour of the exhibition found that the majority of the people regarded the display in the same light as the soldiers. A car with a girl and her sixteen-year-old daughter, with the knowledge of how "war" had shed tears in front of the War Office exhibits and then walked slowly out of the building. It was a pathetic incident that moved other visitors. But it was only one of its kind.

Big Saving in Heating Power.

With a first cost for heating plant of about \$6,000, the Husquarna factories in Sweden have been making an annual saving of 400 tons of coke for several years by utilizing surplus power. A hydraulic station supplied electric power, and, as water-storage facilities are lacking, the electric generators continue to run at night, the current produced being turned into account for heating the 44,000 gallons of water in a large subterranean tank. During the daytime the hot water is circulated in the heating system of the establishment. The shops thus get sufficient heat for their 12-hour day except during the very coldest weather, and then the original coal-burning plant is called upon for auxiliary service.

PARADISE FOR THE INDOLENT

Stress of Modern Life Unknown Among the Inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands.

Paris is a city of stress. The stress of modern life is the stress of the modern world. The stress of modern life is the stress of the modern world. The stress of modern life is the stress of the modern world.

The money would be required to pay a second-class passage from one of the Pacific coast ports, with enough to enable to purchase food to last at \$2.50 a day.

The Marquesas are situated in 8 to 11 south latitude and 140 west longitude and are of volcanic origin and volcanic formations. They are under the French Republic and the common-law lives at Tahiti, the chief town, which is on the island of Nukunono. There were 4,000 inhabitants in the islands when the census was taken in 1901. The natives, who are Christians, have been taught to work. They are 3,500 square miles in the islands, which are composed of 100 islands, which are composed of 100 islands, which are composed of 100 islands.

Passengers arriving from the Pacific say that the climate of the Marquesas is ideal and that life there is one long day dream, with no disturbing element beyond the silver-toned notes of the lullaby at sunset from its lofty perch on the ancient housetops by the sea-shore.—New York Times.

RELIC OF MEDIEVAL TIMES

Sacred City of Mongolia Has But a Thin Veneer of the Civilization of Today.

Urga, sacred city of the Living Buddha, lying far to the north of Mongolia, is a relic of medieval times overlaid with a veneer of twentieth century civilization, and is a city of the most contrasts and glaring anachronisms. It was used as a base of supplies by Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the second Asiatic zoological expedition of the American Museum of Natural History.

Motor cars pass camel caravans fresh from the Gobi desert; holy men in bright robes walk side by side with black-gowned priests and swarthy Mongol women in the fantastic head-dress of their race stare wonderingly at the latest fashions of their Russian sisters, relates a correspondent of the Detroit News. Three great races have met in Urga, and each carries its own customs and way of life. The Mongol's felt-covered home has remained unchanged; the Chinese shop with its wooden counter and blue-gowned inmates is still pure Chinese and the ornate cottages proclaim themselves to be Russian.

Men from all races and corners of the earth gamble together. All Mongols live on horseback, and a Mongol will never walk even a hundred yards if he can help it. Summer in Mongolia is short at best, and in the winter the temperature drops to 50 and 60 degrees below zero, and the great plateau is swept by biting winds from the Siberian steppes.

Leaders Must Pay Price.

There's satisfaction in being able to do hard things. Weaklings have to be exceptionally insignificant if they can't do something. Then there is a large class that can do many things indifferently. Those who can carry big loads and carry them well are few. To be in this select class appeals to most folks, but only the few really deserve place in it. And they do not land there without effort. Such honors are matters of growth. Time and toil are the price paid for the advance. Beginning with what comes easy the worthy ones become experts and then add to their sphere of achieving such things as naturally fall in line with their endeavors. Then they grow without being really conscious of added strength. That comes as a glad surprise when some one calls attention to it.

Asparagus was cultivated in Rome 200 years B. C. and Pliny, in his "History of Naturalists," mentions that near Ravenna there grew a kind of which two heads yielded a pound. Asparagus flourished also in Greece. It is native of several places near the sea in Britain. At Kynance Cove, in Cornwall, a rocky island is called "Asparagus Island," because at one time the plant was cultivated there. In early days all sprouts of young vegetables were called asparagus and in comparatively modern times the article cardoons, globe and asparagus are included. Nowadays only the asparagus is called asparagus. Most probably all the cardoons, globe and asparagus are descendants of an unpalatable asparagus which was found on British islands.

Korean Women Nameless.

The Korean woman has not even a name. In childhood she receives a name, by which she is known in the family and by her friends, but when she arrives at maturity, it is employed only by "the sister of" or "the daughter of" such a person. After her marriage her name is buried, she is absolutely nameless. If it happens that a woman has to appear in a law court the judge gives her a special name for use while the case lasts, in order to save time and to simplify matters.

North Charleroi

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mass. August 11—a daughter.

Thursday evening of last week was a pleasant one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Metz on Railroad street, when about 40 friends unexpectedly called to spend the evening. It was a complete surprise to Mrs. Metz and was in honor of her birthday. Games and music were the diversions of the evening ending with a dainty lunch. The out of town guest was Mrs. Charles Phillips of near Uniontown.

The Misses Alice Jones and Hetty Davis have returned to Johnstown after spending two weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson have returned to Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Nelson All-house to Monongahela. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Nelson to Detroit and Jesse Crow to Detroit, after visiting with Mr. and Mrs. William Mobley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Foules and children and their guest Mrs. Chas. Phillips and her daughter Miss Helen spent Thursday at the Washington Fair.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Hanger, August 11—a daughter.

WILL BE INTERESTED

IN O'SHEA'S EXPERIMENT

Charleroi teachers will be interested in an announcement made from the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, that twenty-four girl students will be paid 40 cents an hour next winter to smoke cigars, pipes and cigarettes. For three and one-half hours daily the co-eds who accept this difficult mission will blow blue smoke in the laboratory of Prof. M.

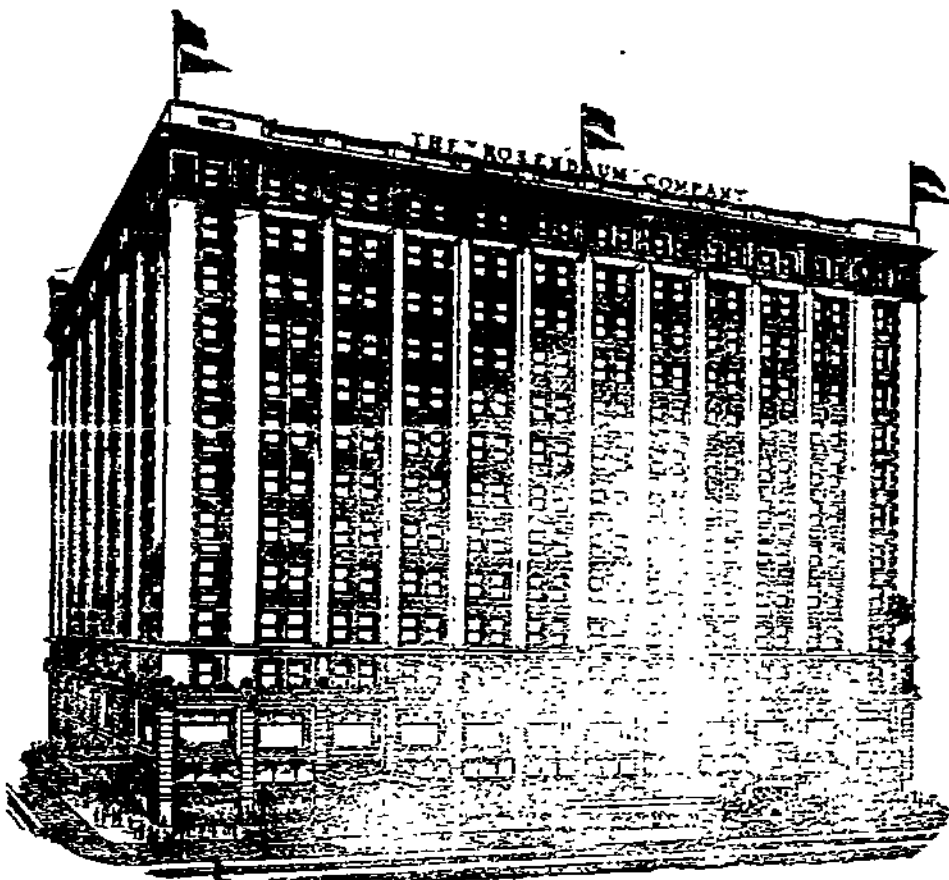
O'Shea. The University will foot the bills and the object is to study the effect of tobacco on the minds of students. Local interest will be aroused by the fact that Prof. O'Shea was one of the instructors at the tri-district institute, which met in Monongahela during the present week.

Where you find a man who dies from overwork, you'll see a hundred who have rusted from underwork.

Wealth isn't everything, of course, as has been said so often, but then, neither is poverty.

Are You Going to Pittsburgh's Greatest Money-Saving Sale?

WHEN IN
PITTSBURGH
MAKE THE
ROSENBAUM
STORE
YOUR SHOPPING
HEADQUARTERS



RIGHT IN
THE HEART
OF THE
SHOPPING
DISTRICT AT
SIXTH, LIBERTY
AND PENN

The Rosenbaum Co.'s 52nd Anniversary Sale!

Begins Wednesday, September 15th, and continues throughout the entire month.



Dorothy Dean

Will shop for you during The Rosenbaum Company's Great 52nd Anniversary Sale if you will tell her of your needs—and those of your family.

Write to DOROTHY DEAN in care of The Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the great catalogue of 52nd Anniversary Sale Bargains.

AN event broad enough in its scope—there's something for every member of your family—big enough in its interests, and great enough in its power to attract and hold the attention of those thousands of People from the Cities and Towns adjacent to Pittsburgh who shop in Pittsburgh—and at The Rosenbaum Store.

BRAND NEW FALL MERCHANDISE AT PHENOMENALLY LOW PRICES-COME!

Remember the date—Wednesday, September 15th—and every day throughout September.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

DESERVES PLACE IN HISTORY

Cecrops, illustrious Egyptian, Made Country an Asylum for the Innocent and Persecuted.

With the dawn of Attic civilization in ancient Greece, Cecrops, an Egyptian, built a town on the site where later the citadel of Athens rose in magnificence. He introduced morals and judicial regulations, and the country under his rule became an asylum for the innocent and persecuted. From that time on festivals, compacts and laws extended their beneficial influence. About 130 years after him the Phoenician Cadmus brought the use of letters into Boeotia; and at Thebes, in the same country, he erected a citadel. The greatest lyric poet and the greatest general of the Greeks were Boeotians, but nevertheless this people was accused of stupidity. While their value was not appreciated, their discoveries were brought to perfection by others and more usefully applied.

It is remarkable that Cadmus, the father of learning, who taught us to hand down our thoughts to futurity, came into Greece just at a time when Joshua, the leader of the Jews, drove the Phoenician tribes toward the sea and compelled them to seek refuge in distant colonies. This act of a despised people, scarcely known to Greek historians, was the occasional cause of all the intellectual and moral excellence which has arisen through the influence of literature.

ON THE WINGS OF THE WIND

Nothing So Small That the Zephyrus Shall Not Find It and Spread It Beneficially.

Acres of perfume come on the wind from the black and white of the bean-field; the firs fill the air by the copse with perfume. I know nothing to which the wind has not some happy use. Is there a grain of dust so small the wind shall not find it out? Ground in the mid-wheel of the centuries, the iron of the distant mountain floats like gossamer, and is drunk up as dew. * * * A thousand miles of cloud go by from morn till night, passing overhead without a sound; the immense packs, a mile square, succeed to each other, side by side, laid parallel, book shape, coming up from the horizon and widening as they approach. From morn till night the silent footfalls of the ponderous vapors travel overhead, no sound, no creaking of the wheels and rattling of the chains; it is calm at the earth, but the wind labors without an effort above, with such ease, with such power. Gray smoke hangs on the hillside where the couch-heaps are piled, a cumulus of smoke; the wind comes, and it draws its length along like the gent from the earthen pot: there leaps up a red flame shaking its head; it shines in the bright sunlight; you can see it across the valley.—Richard Jefferies.

Magnet Has Many Uses.

A highly important use of a magnet is that in which it is sometimes employed to withdraw small pieces of iron from such out of the way places as the human eye. Another use of the tractive force of magnetism on a much larger scale was that to which it was put by Edison in his magnetic ore separator, in which the ore, previously crushed to a fine powder, is dropped down a chute past the poles of powerful electro-magnets, in passing which the iron particles of the ore are deflected to one side, while the non-magnetic stone dust continues undeflected down the chute. Still another instance of the employment of magnetism in a small way is that in which a magnetized tack hammer is used in the manufacture of strawberry baskets on a large scale in conjunction with a mechanical device which presents the tacks, one at a time and head up, to the operative, thereby greatly facilitating his work.

I had two days spoiled by a psychological experiment with mesal, an intoxicant used by some of our southwestern Indians in their religious ceremonies—a sort of cactus bud of which the United States government had distributed a supply to certain medical men, including Weir Mitchell, who sent me some to try. He had himself been "in fairyland." It gives the most glorious visions of color—every object thought of appears in a jeweled splendor unknown to the natural world. It disturbs the stomach somewhat, but that, according to W. M., was a cheap price. I took one bud three days ago, was violently sick for twenty-four hours, and had no other symptom whatever except that and the katzenjammer the following day.—From Letter of William James, Atlantic Monthly.

Aluminum Brass.

Experiments aimed at developing the resistance of brass to the action of sea water, with a view to its employment for constructing submarines in France, have, it is reported, shown some remarkable results from the addition of aluminum. The internal structure of the alloy is strikingly changed by a very small percentage of aluminum and the color changes are surprising.

From half of 1 per cent up to 5 per cent of aluminum gives the brass a deep golden color. If the quantity of aluminum is increased beyond 5 per cent a superb rose color results, which reaches its maximum when the aluminum amounts to 7 per cent. With 10 per cent of aluminum the color turns to a silvery white.

EARLY DAYS OF THE CIRCUS

Methods by Which Rivals Fought Each Other Were Not Always Fair as Might Have Been.

In what we refer to as the "opposition days," says Mr. John Ringling in the American Magazine, circus life was full of thrills. It was real warfare against powerful enemies, a fight for existence on our part. When we had begun to grow and had established our policy of honesty and clean shows, the big fellows fought us hard.

One of their favorite tricks was to slip into our parade a wagon with large signs announcing that we were a nice little show, but that the big show was coming next week. It was a constant fight to prevent the wagon from getting into our parade. Once Charles Ringling quietly announced that he would give a five-dollar gold piece for each cut from it; and when it started to join our parade it fell to pieces like the "one-hoss shay." On another occasion some of our men saved its timbers, so that at the first heavy bolt it collapsed in a heap. Another time, the opposition hid the objectionable wagon out in the country; but Charles noticed when it could take and fixed a bucket of green paint with a hose and force pump under a bridge. When it started to cross the bridge, our men pumped and squirted paint until all the lettering was obliterated.

Such unfair fighting never profited the opposition to any great extent. Indeed, it aroused sentiment in our favor. It is a question in my mind now whether it would not have been better policy to permit the wagon to parade with us and to rely upon the sense of fair play of the American public, but it was hard to see it in that light when we were fighting for existence.

EVER SYMBOLS OF RELIGION

Before the Days of Christianity Leaves of the Clover Plant Were Used as Illustrations.

Even in Druidic worship, in pre-Christian times, the trefoil leaves of the clover plant were symbols of religion, setting forth the three grades of Druids, Bards and Neophytes. In Christian mythology its leaf is frequently held to symbolize the Trinity, and some Irish authorities insist that it is the true and original shamrock which St. Patrick used to illustrate how three separate objects, such as leaves, could be one.

The four-leaf clover is a freak growth, and the causes that produce it are heredity and nutrition. After a moist season clover plants with from four to seven leaves, and some having only two leaves, are found. Some plants are abnormal by heredity, and reproduce themselves with the same characteristics in successive years when their environment remains the same, external influences merely modifying the size of the leaves.

The four-leaf clover is everywhere held as an omen of good luck to the finder, partly on account of its rarity and partly because of its crosslike form. In Germany it is believed a four-leaf clover will overcome witchery, win love, guard one from danger when traveling, and secure a safe return, and if plucked on St. John's eve will enable the finder to work wonders in magic.

Wisdom in Loading Up Work.

Because other folks do not organize their work they get tired and quit. Or it may be they lose their nerve because they do not see the way out. You have come into your powers so gradually that it seems second nature to you. Accordingly you hustle along with keen satisfaction while the other fellow worries or even gives up. There's nothing like loading up when you do it wisely. Besides adding to your own strength you are doing something that benefits your fellow men. You profit on two scores. The satisfaction of knowing you are doing your full share and the praise men will give when they realize what you are contributing toward the world's welfare. The weakling can gain strength, and the strong man become a benefactor when they use their heads in loading up. Begin today to rise into your heritage. Load up.

There has been no modern controversialist who, in the audacious use of scripture, could surpass the once celebrated Colonel Ingersoll, most influential of agnostic lecturers in America in his day. His anti-theological enterprises did not exhaust his energies; Ingersoll was a powerful champion of sound currency during the epoch of inflated paper money after the Civil war. In a speech on this exciting subject he once delivered himself to the following effect: "I hope to see the day when every greenback in the United States will be able to rise up on its edge and say 'I know that my redeemer liveth!'"

Measuring Earth's Circumference.

Erastosthenes, who lived between 275 and 195 B. C., probably was the first to measure the earth's circumference and adopted the same method that is employed at present. He found that the distance between Syene and Alexandria was one-fifth of a great circle—about seven degrees 13 minutes—and on this basis computed the circumference of the earth to be 250,000 stadia. The exact length of the stadium he used is not known, and it is not possible to compute the error in his calculation.

A Toast: "Wilson—That's All"



Milliken & Colmes Laundry

413 1/2 Fallowfield Ave. Charleroi, Pa.

Work called for and delivered
Flat work returned the same day
Fancy work dried in the sun
All work done by hand

"Bulgarian Blood Tea"

Will add many years to your life. Purifies the Blood, Flushes the Kidneys, Gently Moves the Bowels and Sweetens the Stomach. Try it just once—you will never use anything else. Druggists and Grocers Everywhere.

FOR SALE

Rural Home, two miles from four good towns, good nine room house, gas for lights, heating and cooking, well water and cistern water. Hot and cold water in bath room, right at street car stop, good stable and chicken house, about 1 1/2 acres.

1 rooms Prospect \$2100
1 rooms Shady Ave \$3100
2 lots Lincoln Avenue, ca 2 \$2500
2 lots Prospect Avenue \$1000
10 roomed house and two lots

Prospect Ave. \$5000

6 room house and 4 room house

Fallowfield Ave. \$6500

Two houses Oakland Ave. \$4500

5 rooms Ninth street \$3600

1 rooms Maple Creek \$2600

1 lots Maple Creek, each \$ 300

FOR SALE—One good coal stove.

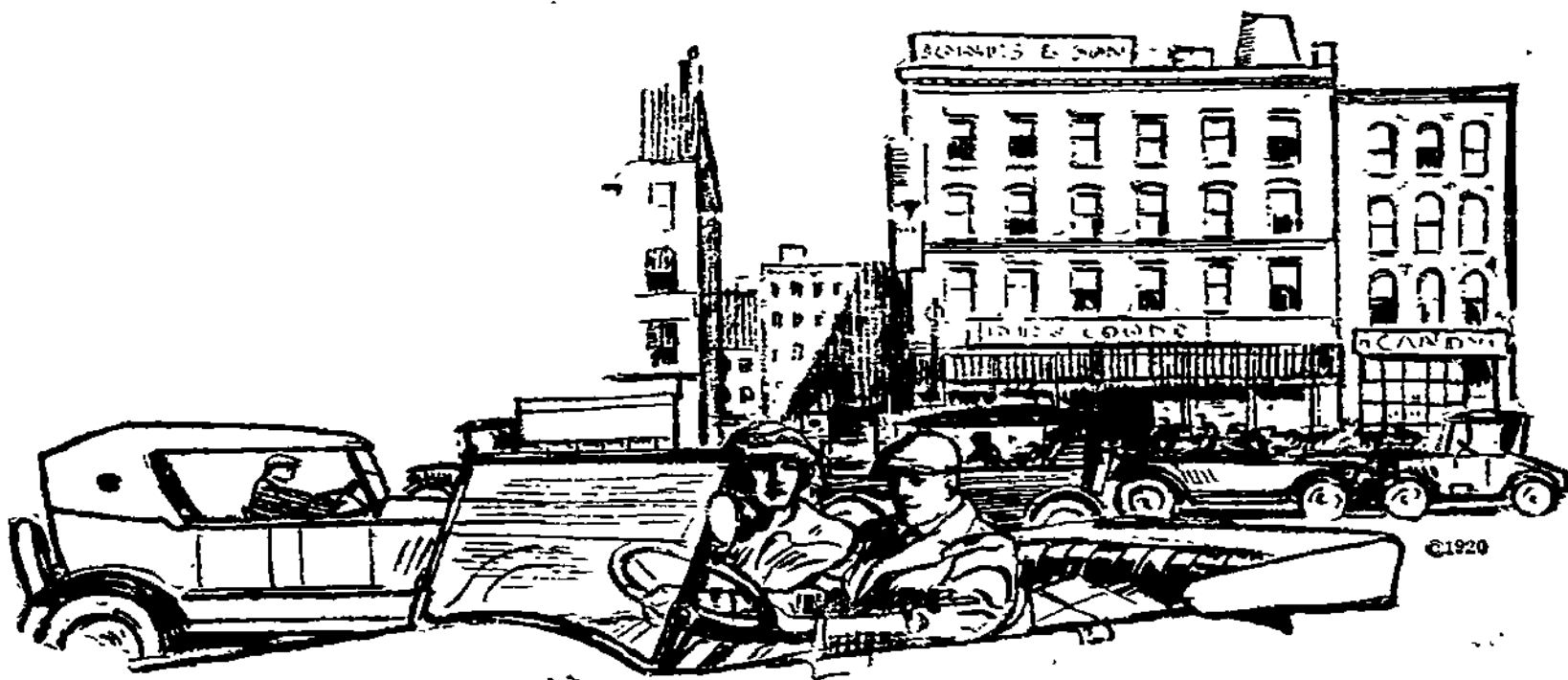
FOR RENT—Rear of stove room and cellar.

A. L. DUBINSKY.

407 Fallowfield Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

Get Rid of That Persistent Cough

Stop that weakening, persistent cough or cold, threatening throat or lung affections, with Eckman's Alternative, the tonic and upbuilder of 30 years' successful use. 50c and \$1.50 bottles from druggists, or from ECKMAN LABORATORY, Philadelphia.



This section certainly owes a lot to the automobile

LOOK at it just from the business standpoint, compared with, say, ten years ago—or even five.

Everything speeded up—made easier. Nearly every business man depending on the automobile to transport himself and his products.

That is one reason, perhaps, why more attention is being paid to tires—why tire costs are being figured closer and people are beginning to look for better tires.

We believe that people are entitled to better tires—the best they can get.

Not only the man with the

big car, but the man with the small car, and the medium sized car.

III

We represent U.S. Tires for that reason—because their policy is the same as ours—every tire as good as you can get it, regardless of the size of the car it is to go on.

It was that policy which led to the introduction of the straight side automobile tire, the pneumatic truck tire.

And you can't beat it.

IV

U. S. Tires are guaranteed for life, with no limitation of mileage.

It will pay you to talk to us about tires, if you are looking at them from a business standpoint.

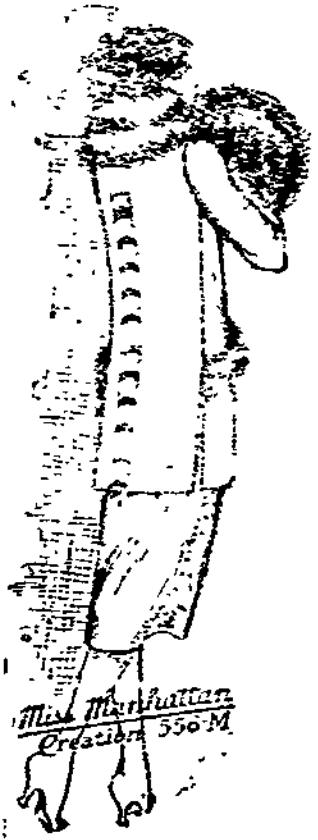


ROYAL CORD—NOBBY—CHAM—USCO—PLAIN

United States Tires

VAN VOORHIS & KINDER
CHARLEROI, PA.

BERRYMAN'S



Approved Youthful New York Styles

THE well-dressed woman of Fifth Avenue is critical—very—but she is also appreciative and Miss Manhattan Coats and Suits have won her hearty approval.

The styles are so exceptionally youthful, so graceful and so becoming.

The materials deserve mention, too—the favored fabrics in the most popular colors are found in Miss Manhattan garments and they are so carefully tailored you might well believe them custom-made.

Miss Manhattan Coats and Suits Sold Here Exclusively
A Pageant Of Autumn Modes

Featuring Miss Manhattan Coats and Suits and Betty Wales Dresses, at Charleroi's First Fashion Show

Turner Hall, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 9 and 10

To every woman is offered the opportunity of viewing a fashion parade of all that is new, striking and beautiful in apparel for Autumn. Fashion has outdone herself in this engrossing array of costume details, and it is the pride of this store to be able to present such a complete and authentic exposition of Autumn modes.

J. W. BERRYMAN & SON
Charleroi's Busy Store

SEVERAL DISTRICTS LOSE IN POPULATION

Census returns for Washington county show that during the past ten years eleven boroughs and twelve townships in the county lost in population. The boroughs which showed a decrease are, Claysville, 36; Carl Centre, 92; Elco, 141; Finleyville, 35; Marianna, 239; Midway, 65; Roscoe, 20; Twilight, 202; West Alexander, 10; West Brownsville, 136 and West Middletown, 48.

The townships which show a loss are Allen, Amwell, Blaine, Buffalo, Carroll, East Finley, Hanover, Horewell, Morris, South Franklin, Union and West Finley. In Carroll township it will be taken into consideration that New Eagle borough was framed out of that territory, which removed over 1,500 citizens from the jurisdiction of that township. Otherwise it would have shown an increase during the year.

The population of the county living within incorporated places is 105,644, or approximately five-ninths of the total of 189,000, which leaves 83,356 for the rural population.

HALL BEING TRANSFORMED

and pupils of the Douglas Business College will have this duty in charge. They will be located near the entrance on the first floor, and an enumeration will be made as visitors enter.

A feature of the exhibition will be the various musical programs, which will be given under direction of Prof. Daniels. The High School orchestra will furnish instrumental music both morning and afternoon, with vocal music at each session. The soloist for Thursday afternoon will be Chester C. Humphries; for Thursday night the Amphion Quartet will be the feature; Friday afternoon Miss Ethel Barth and Friday night C. Warren Kinder. Mrs. C. Warren Kinder will be the accompanist for all the vocalists.

All exhibits are expected to be in place by Thursday morning, and all booths will be in charge of some representative of the firms which are exhibiting.

FOREIGNERS COMING IN GREAT NUMBERS

Arrival in New York of 18,691 aliens during the past week broke all immigration records at Ellis Island since the outbreak of the world war. Probably the worst congestion in the history of the immigration station confronted Ellis Island authorities on a recent night with over 2,000 people to be housed and fed. From now on it will be merely a matter of ships. Hundreds of thousands of people in various parts of Europe are clamoring for a chance to come to America. It is only a question of enough ships to bring them here.

NEW PLAYGROUND FOR DONORA CHILDREN

The American Steel and Wire Company has added another park to the two already in use in Donora. This new one being dedicated to the use of the children of "Cement City" and located on the hill above the steel mill. The company has fitted up the park with swings, a saw, a may pole, two portable slides, and also a sand pile. In addition there is plenty of space for games of all sorts and the children of that section of Donora are having a splendid time during their leisure hours. During the past few years the steel company has fitted up a ball park for players, a recreation park for picnics, and now a park for the benefit of the children. The American Steel and Wire company has the interests of its workers at heart and is gradually adding features to that town which will give the residents there, and particularly those who work for the corporation, a better understanding of the relations which is being moulded between employer and employee.

Miss Helen E. Hill and Miss Irene Manon have gone to Indiana, Pa., where they will enter school for the coming year.

MONONGAHELA MAY ACQUIRE PUBLIC PARK

One hundred and forty-eight women of Monongahela presented a petition to the commission or council of that city on Monday evening last, asking that body to take steps to acquire what is known as the Chess property, bounded by Main, Chess, Seventh streets and West alley. The women in their petition ask that the property be acquired and used for a park and community center, that the opportunity is now offered to secure a valuable piece of property in the very center of the town which can be used for public assemblages and other features, and thus save for posterity a site that ultimately will be used for other purposes if the city does not take it over.

It was pointed out by the women in the petition that the price need not be exorbitant, as under the state law it could be condemned for memorial purposes. Likewise the city is in good financial condition to assume the additional burden, as its bonded indebtedness is not heavy, all things considered. The acquisition of the property has been referred to the proper city department, and some definite action is soon looked for.

EVERYBODY LOOKS ALIKE TO THE TAX COLLECTOR

A. J. Perry, tax collector of Brownsville, is tired of feeling. He wants the borough tax of 1916 and 1917 paid without any further delay. On Tuesday he inserted a small advertisement in the Brownsville Telegraph, which read as follows: "I have two deputies out arresting everybody who owes the 1916 and 1917 borough tax. Everybody looks alike to me now." It is anticipated there will be a rush to pay delinquent taxes.

The North Charleroi School Board will meet Wednesday evening Sept. 15th, 1920 at 7:30 P. M. at which time they will consider all bids received for the furnishing of 1000 bushels, more or less, Run of Mine Coal. Coal put in building with chute, no storing. Sept. 9-11-13-14

SOUND WARNING ON DOG LAW VIOLATIONS

James G. Fox, of Harrisburg, the representative of the department of agriculture, who is in Washington county making prosecutions against persons who have failed to pay license for their dogs, has issued a warning to dog owners who have already been arrested on this charge to secure licenses at once. The dog law of 1917 provides a fine of not more than \$100 or three months in jail, at the discretion of the court. The justice of the peace before whom the information is made has the power to inflict a fine, if a hearing is held and the defendant found guilty, the case must be sent to court. However, the justice of the peace may, upon the payment of costs, and this is done in most offenses, provided the defendant consents to purchase a license.

However, it has come to the ears of the authorities that there are a few people who are denying the law, and have refused to take out licenses, even after they have paid the cost before the justice of the peace. Stringent measures will be followed in dealing with such cases, and if a criminal prosecution is made, Mr. Fox has decided to carry the case to court and insist on the maximum penalty of \$100.

MEMBER OF ELKS LODGE KILLED NEAR FAIRMONT

George W. Risbeck received word this morning of the death of William E. Donaldson, aged 49 of Newell, a member of Charleroi Lodge of Elks. Mr. Donaldson was killed in a wreck which occurred on the lines of the Monongahela Valley Traction Company near Baxter in West Virginia, on Monday. Mr. Donaldson's son, Raymond, aged five years, was also killed, while Mrs. Donaldson sustained a broken leg and is now in the Cook hospital at Fairmont. Funeral services for Mr. Donaldson and his son will be held from the late home of the deceased in Newell, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock slow time.

Cultivate activity—the time is coming when you won't have to cultivate repose.



Value

"Value above everything"—that's where we stand and that's why we sell Society Brand Clothes for young men and men who stay young."

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